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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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THE "SMASHING PROCESS" AGAINST INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM

HOW THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AND COLLUSION WITH THE GOMPERS-MACHINE ARE REFUTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE BREWERY WORKERS.

SHAM FIGHTS ON THE SURFACE, BANQUETS IN THE REAR, A PAGEANT ALL AROUND. THE RANK AND FILE FIRST DECEIVED, THEN ABUSED AND HELD AT BAY BY

DIRTY MEANS--SECOND OPEN LETTER OF W. E. TRAUTMANN TO THE BREWERY WORKERS AND THE WORKING CLASS.

Cincinnati, O., June 8.—The Chicago Convention of the "Industrial Union" is fast approaching, and those who long for a better form of organization should know also that the mere change of name and forms will not materially be of any advantage to the entire Working Class if the methods and the basic fundamental are not subjected to radical changes. This brief sketch will reveal what is meant by methods; and why the object lessons expounded in the following may serve as a guide in the adoption of such fundamental principles as will prevent the repetitions of such historic acts as those recorded by recent occurrences within the organization of the United Brewery Workers. Be it understood that the rank and file of that organization has well deserved the good repute they hold before all progressive-minded workers, and the very fact that, in spite of the threats of their capitalistically dominated executive board, about half of all the unions have endorsed the Socialist Industrial Union Movement is proof conclusive that the days of the

fakirs are quickly nearing to an end, and that, out of the turmoil incident with the revolution in the present days, and perhaps unavoidable, will rise the material of militant men who will work towards eradicating the capitalist element in the labor organizations and clear the road for the onward march of the forces organized in the new organization of the Working Class, on economic lines, now in the process of formation.

Randall, the coal miner's, experience with the officers of the United Mine Workers—a SUPPOSED TO BE industrial union, but on a pure and simple foundation—is on record in history, and so will the occurrences in connection with the Trautmann affair of the United Brewery Workers go into history as mile-stones on the hard roads to be traveled by those who, pressed by economic forces into the background, have to do battle against the forces obstructing the paths upon which alone the Working Class will find its exit from capitalist government and capitalist forms of society. The beating of Steinbach, an old gray-haired man, the brute methods employed to force others into humiliation and subjection, the hypocrisy shown by those who posed as shining stars of progress—as long as sacrifices were not required—the ire and wrath given vent to by them when the flashlight of truth is thrown upon them—all these are welcome episodes for the judgment of conditions, and of men and material, with whom new structures are to be erected and new movements inaugurated.

Justice and fairness is a good axiom, if material interests are not involved; if the latter become involved, brute force takes the place of reasoning—and so in the affairs incidental to the removal of Trautmann as editor of the official journal of the brewery workers, at the behest of the American Federation of Labor executive board—a fact which cannot be denied, nor is a denial being attempted, and to which fact bears further evidence, some coincidences related in this open letter.

The general executive board of brewery workers have used two successive editions of their paper in a futile, an absolutely futile attempt, to refute the open charges. Failing in the attempt they had to employ the well known tactics that are usually the only resort of labor fakirs against defenseless workers.

Supported by the Capitalist Class they can safely reach out for their marked victims, and only a few have escaped who were destined for slaughter. This is now the fate of Steinbach, the canvassing witness of Trautmann, on record in history; but, however, the despades went too far, and broke the straw that was to save them from utter contempt by the Working Class.

One witness, Steinbach, was knocked down because he would not back down, the other forced to sign a document, after resisting for two long hours, for fear of losing his job, and although his allegations that an executive board member of the United Brewery Workers, by the name of Ad. Kummer, had cast several ballots, were affirmed by a man in the meeting by name of Aug. Frueh, who openly declared that he saw before his own eyes the accused executive officer throw in three ballots, the latter personally made the motion to either force a retraction or demand the expulsion of the witness.

These are incidents characteristic of the way the executive officers of the United Brewery Workers have for more than three years settled any visible revolt against capitalist-dominated methods, and when the full history of the craft union movement of America will, in coming days, be written, the historian will have to take cognizance of these occurrences for a faithful survey of the whole field of fakirism.

For many years the executive board men of the International Union of United Brewery Workers could shield themselves against any eventual attacks from the progressive warriors with their own cloak of progressiveness; not only could they deceive and hoodwink the members of their own organization, who are, after all, imbued with a right spirit, at least a large majority, but they also blinded those of the workers who were needed in the work of getting new members into that organization. Carrying water on both shoulders they could make it appear that one shoulder was aching under the heavy burdens imposed by the American Federation of Labor machine, while, in reality, the Gompers conglomeration held out that stick—with their consent, as will later be proven—so they could be forced to do his bidding and that of the master class. And they gladly did, there was no opposition, and it was thus so easy to play the role of the mistreated child of the family, called the American Federation of Labor mutual admiration society.

Mind now, that the report of the new editor of the Brauer Zeitung, one time a correspondent of the New York Volkszeitung, on the work of the last convention of the brewery workers, held in 1904 in Indianapolis, conveys to the workers of this land the nice story of nearly all of the delegates having been Socialists, wearing the insignia of the Socialist party in the waistcoat lapel; all were supposed to be Socialists, and yet a searching survey by the unsophisticated revealed this startling fact that only fourteen Socialists attended the convention. Over 120 non-Socialists, partly opponents of a Socialist Working Class Movement, were there in full glory. Of these 14 Socialists, one was a so-called non-political one from Milwaukee; one a Socialist Labor Party supporter, also from Milwaukee; three Berger satellites, also from Milwaukee, and nine Socialist party members and sympathizers. Mark again, that there were over 120 opponents of Socialism, and consequently also of industrial unionism, although the referendum vote of the organization had shown a very strong tendency of the rank and file towards progressive industrial unionism, which has been preached to the members for three years, and was well understood by many.

"Genossen" were there, so many, wearing the red button; yet never was this information conveyed to the rank and file, that "Genossen" Priesterbach of St. Louis, prominent as a solicitor of trade for the famous Anheuser-Busch beer, as even then known to all brewery workers' delegates, had placed one day the picture of the Democratic party presidential candidate Parker, amid cheers of the crowd, on the platform

that international union have endorsed the new movement, I will present additional evidence to my charges that the Gompers machine has its driving pulley reaching into every union, and not by any means are the international headquarters of the United Brewery Workers exempt. Let the workers, after perusal of my statements, draw their own conclusions and judge whether my accusations are based on facts.

At an open mass meeting in Cincinnati, well attended, all of Gompers's machine operators being present also, I accused, protected in my charges by well collected, incontrovertible proof, almost all the officers of international unions connected with the American Federation of Labor, of being parties to criminal acts; so did I also include executive members of the International Union of United Brewery Workers in the list of criminals in the Labor Movement. The fraudulent voting result was produced, all charges herein re-submitted were made, hundreds of honest working men and women heard them; Kemper, the chief censor, was marked conspicuously for my attacks; one hour and a half was allowed the opponents to refute the open charges presented, all attendants insisted, may Holler, that one of the prominent labor fakirs take the floor. They all remained silent; thus, by their silence, proving the veracity of my charges. But cowards though they be in open gatherings, heroes they become in their secluded circles. Arguments then cease to bear weight, brute assault takes the place. The brewery proprietors enjoy this sideshow, applauding in approval and abetting this game, by which the workers are going to be pitted against each other. One of the stockholders of a so-called Union brewery, although still working in another brewery, is a member of this general executive board; but he has to keep this fact concealed, until such time as a position will be open in the concern in which he is financially interested. To expect such an element, as here described, the task of preserving the best interests of the workers, while bound hand and foot to the Capitalist Class through their own material interests, would be to ignore the theory that economic interests alone predominate the actions of men and matters.

In the face of those workers to whom they often had appealed, when the brewery workers were thrown upon the street, mostly through the fault of Priesterbach, Kemper, Gompers, Richter and other fakirs, they had to remain silent when challenged to refute any of these statements. Why, will they kindly publish the document signed by John Alexander and I, by reason of which it was believed that the lately inaugurated lockout of 1200 brewery workers in Cincinnati could have been averted? One copy of that agreement is in my hands, and again bears evidence of the fact that strikes are not called always by the will of the rank and file. Will they deny that a preliminary agreement had been reached in Toledo with representatives of the teamsters' international union, whereby the brewery workers were given full jurisdiction of teamsters working in breweries, providing the free transfers of members from the teamsters' unions, when a demand for more help was made, would be agreed upon? But the Priesterbachs, Zepps, Richters and Kempers believe only in their own solidarity for personal gain. They did not like to lose the initiation fees which are levied when outsiders secure positions in breweries. The general solidarity of the entire Working Class is not wanted by these henchmen of the Capitalist Class; it would hinder them in the pursuit of their own selfish interests. All honest efforts at peace with others are spurned by these gentlemen; the sham battles have to be kept up, so as to distract the attention of the workers from the real enemy, the Capitalist Class. Rejected were these preliminary peace treaties with other organizations whose consummation was only prompted by the realization of the fact that the solidarity of the Working Class on the economic field is just as essential as on the political, and that one will not prevail without the other. If these treaties were to become operative the reactionary, selfish executive board members of the United Brewery Workers would have lost all chances to make every week from 12 to 15 dollars in committee services. Let a statement of monies expended be given publicity, as it ought to be done in all organizations engaged in struggles, and it will be found that many strikes would soon be called off, or not take place at all, if it became known that strikes are

many times good revenue sources for committees. Let the brewery workers administration give account of payments for committee services of the strikes in Cincinnati and Boston, and the Working Class will learn a great object lesson, and no one would longer wonder that an executive board member of the United Brewery Workers has amassed enough to draw dividends from a silver mine in Idaho, and is looking now where his monies can be invested so as to bear more profits.

At the opening of to-day's session, the following order of business was adopted: Roll-call of delegates; minutes of last session; report of Credentials Committee; Correspondence; report of G. E. B.; report of Committee on Law; Mileage; Resolutions; Districts and Locals; election of general officers; unfinished business; new; adjournment.

A monster mass meeting will be held in Fanueil Hall, Boston, to-night, at which De Leon, Kinnally and others will speak.

S.T. & L.A. CONVENTION

ELECTS TEN DELEGATES TO REPRESENT IT AT THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Instructs them to take a decisive stand for the establishment of a class conscious organization—donations made to preliminary expenses and Stenographic Report Fund.

(Special Correspondence.)

Lynn, Mass., June 6.—The ninth annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was opened here at Painters' Hall, 160 Market street, yesterday. When the permanent organization was effected Thos. J. Powers, of D. A. 17, of Providence, R. I., was elected chairman of the convention, and John J. Kinnally, of D. A. 49, New York, permanent secretary.

The Committee on Credentials previously elected consisted of M. D. Fitzgerald, L. A. 77, Boston, and Wm. Yates, L. A. 152, New Bedford.

Upon presentation of the reports of the Auditing Committee and financial report of the officers, both were concurred in and adopted.

The election of the various committees was then gone into as follows: Committee on Resolutions—D. De Leon and M. D. Fitzgerald; Committee on Law—J. J. Kinnally and S. J. French; Committee on Mileage and Finance—Wm. Yates and S. J. French. John J. Kinnally was elected to draw up an order of business for the convention.

Communications from the secretary of the temporary executive of the Industrial Union Movement relating to the convention to be held in Chicago on June 27 and inviting the S. T. & L. A. to send delegates thereto, were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. One from L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., describing conditions in that part of the country, was also read.

Before adjournment a resolution on the death of Comrade Joseph F. Mallon was presented by M. D. Fitzgerald, adopted unanimously and ordered published in the Daily and Weekly People as follows:

"Resolved by the Ninth National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance assembled at Lynn, Mass., on June 5, 1905, that we place on record our sincere regret at the sad news just received announcing the death in New York city on June 4, of our Comrade Joseph F. Mallon, and that we recognize and hereby record our testimony as to the value and sterling qualities of our deceased Comrade in his unceasing efforts to build up the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and its political expression, the Socialist Labor Party, to which he gave unwavering allegiance."

At the opening of to-day's session, the following order of business was adopted: Roll-call of delegates; minutes of last session; report of Credentials Committee; Correspondence; report of G. E. B.; report of Committee on Law; Mileage; Resolutions; Districts and Locals; election of general officers; unfinished business; new; adjournment.

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REPORT L. A. 325.

To the members of the G. E. B. of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Comrades—Local No. 325 has ordered a report of local conditions and the work of the organization in the current year.

To begin with, Los Angeles is not an industrial city, it is as yet a health resort to which all the worn-out wrecks of society come to "enjoy" (?) the mild climate of Southern California, and if possible to recuperate their strength so as to further exploit or be exploited. The reactionary feature of this much lauded tourist trade is that the broken-down middle class and the worn-out wage slave will work for little or nothing and thereby cut the wages of the workers, not in places where physical endurance is required, but where more attentiveness and cunning is to be displayed. This class comes under the head of remittance men and do not have to ask for as much wages as the ones not so supported. The only trade which has any prominence is the building trades which are fairly well organ-

ized into what is known as Building Trades Council, which is dominated by Kangaroo pure and simple Socialists and straight-out capitalist labor lieutenants who are always found hanging to the coat-tails of the politicians, begging crumbs which are occasionally handed out to them. "Get something now" is their cry. The building boom which started four years ago has let up considerably; the surrounding country has been intersected with Interurban electric lines; and now many idle men are to be seen around the slave market intently scanning the boards for a job.

The Building Trades Council decided to put the card system into effect May 15, so far nothing serious has happened but it is very likely that if they try to force their point there will be a lock-out and sure defeat for the B. T. C.

The members of Local 325, S. T. & L. A., have tried in various ways to interest the pure and simple unionist in studying Socialism; to get them to study the merits of the S. T. & L. A., but all to no avail. They are and have been taught by the Gompers school of fakirs and only very few can extricate themselves from the crass stupidity such teaching brings forth. With such teaching their highest concept of a union is to secure for themselves a job while on earth—and to bury them dead.

Like everywhere else when work is scarce the unions dwindle down to almost nothing; then it is that the walking delegate uses all the underhanded means to collect his dues. It is at this stage when the members are howling about high dues and a scarcity of work that the walking delegate talks alternately through both corners of his mouth. It is at this period that they can be reached and we have distributed our official organ, literature on economic subjects, and given pamphlets to the more studious and yet we see no great results; we are sure that our cause will triumph some day because our organization stands for a principle that will never be down.

We look forward with the expectation that the conference in Chicago will bring forth an organization that can be furthered and advanced by the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. for with the revolutionary force contained in these the new union will soon be a strong weapon to batter down the system of wage slavery.

We endorse Comrade De Leon's address and hope the S. T. & L. A. will work along those lines.

Fatherly yours,
Local No. 325, S. T. & L. A.
Louis C. Haller, Organizer.

Lynn, Mass., June 7.—Much important business was transacted at yesterday's session of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, including the election of delegates to represent the Alliance at the Industrial Union Movement Convention to be held at Chicago on June 27.

The delegates chosen are as follows: Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People, New York; Thomas J. Powers, textile worker, Providence, R. I.; Thomas H. Jackson, printer, who also holds card in the International Typographical Union, Buffalo; Joseph Scheidler, butcher workman, St. Louis, Mo.; H. J. Brimble, engineer, Florence, Colo.; Sam J. French, United Railway Workers of Greater New York; Paul Dinger, machinist, Cleveland, Ohio; T. Bernine, Indianapolis, Ind.; Duncan McEachren, Chicago, Ill.; August Gillhaus, engineer, New York.

It was voted to empower the G. E. B. to give credentials to two others to be chosen from points west of New York, preference to be given to J. M. Remley, of Indianapolis, and Octave M. Held, of Detroit, Mich., if funds available would permit. The G. E. B. was also instructed to communicate with comrades in Chicago and ask them to make arrangements for the reception of the delegates who are expected to arrive there on June 25. The Board was also instructed to make a donation to the fund for cost of stenographic report.

At the morning session the reports of the General Executive Board and of D. A. 49, L. A. 206, L. A. 152, and L. A. 77 were presented. Upon the opening of the afternoon session the election of national officers for the ensuing year was taken up. All the present officers were re-elected unanimously, as follows: General secretary, John J. Kinney; general treasurer, August Gillhaus; members of Executive Board: Ernest Aiazzone, Otto Barthel, Arvid Olson, C. C. Crawford and S. J. French.

General secretary was instructed to (Continued on page 2.)

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The "Smashing Process" Against Industrial Unionism and Socialism

(Continued from page 1.)

executive board. The widow of that unfortunate, a victim made by others, died of a broken heart last week—the curse of their six orphans should show these gentlemen of the general executive board of brewery workers that their life of disgrace and debauchery, made possible only with the hard-earned money of the brewery workers, has to forcibly be brought to an end one day, when the general judgment is called for in the Labor Movement. Dare they dispute that every executive board session of the entire executive board witnessed such debaucheries? Dare they deny that the mistress' affairs of one executive board member, with the knowledge of all others, reveals such a depravity and lack of morals that it would rattle the workers were they to know all?

Not is this all. The Brauer Zeitung, in defense of these men, publishes letters from secretaries of unions that claim that no fraudulent acts were perpetrated in the voting. Not a word is said in explanation that those unions, of whom inquiries have been made and their answers published, had been contested because they were not in good standing when the referendum was taken. Unions that even gave majorities for me, were contested on the same grounds. An E. F. Ward of Boston, who, in plumb devotion, sends every morn his "Pater Peccavi" prayer to a forgiving God, will he receive absolution too for his silence on these outrages, to which he has become a guilty party also?

And more. Upon order a pettifogging lawyer, Tom Morgan of Chicago, issues a statement in defense of a certain A. G. Hoehn of St. Louis, Mo., erstwhile posse commitatus sheriff. This statement is published in the Brauer Zeitung; a defense of that gentleman that easily could be ripped to pieces by the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung and Comrade Lott of New York. Of course, we could not expect the Brauer Zeitung to publish the charges I made against this same Hoehn, as it would be shown clearly to the duped brewery workers that this Hoehn has systematically plundered the brewery workers to further his own personal ends. A huge scandal would be imminent were the brewery workers to know the fleecing proclivity of Hoehn and Company. Copies of the indictments against these gentrified may be obtained from me.

The Brauer Zeitung reproduces letters of unions accused of having their ballots cast by one or three persons. Whence do the officers of the United Brewery Workers know the particular unions that are supposed to have voted fraudulently? There has not been one paper that has published the exact report tabulated by my witnesses, and the same executive board of United Brewery Workers denied having ever received the statement. Now, they confess through these letters that it is in their hands, but they do not dare publish it, as they would have to admit the fact that they were the plaintiffs, the judges and the sole executors too; although I had publicly, in several papers, entered protest against such an outrageous procedure.

Why dare they not publish these true statements? Because it would then become known that even with the figures obtained by the executive board members, they arrived at a total result which does not correspond with these same figures. How is it that they would not even compute correctly? Is that not a proof of the allegation that they had reached a decision regarding the total result beforehand? Read No. 16 of Brauer Zeitung and compare—mayhap they will find somebody of a pettifogger of the Tommy Rot Morgan type, who might convince others by these crooked figuring that two times two makes five. Why do they refuse to submit the ballots to an impartial jury, if not meanwhile the ballots, being in their possession, have been tampered with? But alas, Gompers would not have it.

A member of the same general executive board, against whom brewers union No. 12 had cast the verdict several years ago, that he never could become an officer, because of crooked transactions when secretary—his name is Al Colnot—is not so bloodthirsty, as for instance, the two rowdies Mr. L. Kemper and Kummer, who both threatened to apply slugging methods in an open place on Sunday, May 14th. But Colnot knows what power money yields and so he shouts: "O, we have \$200,000 in our strong box. If Trautmann wishes to see us we can stand it." WE, who are "we," Mr. Colnot? Law, quite—against whom? The majority of brewery workers has done me no wrong, and am I to appeal to the courts so that these fakirs would again have chances to fleece the brewery workers fifty cents an hour and additional regular pay, as they have done on every occasion? O, no, gentle-

men; my court will be the working class. The brewery workers who by their solidarity so often expressed have justly earned the esteem of every progressive minded worker in this land,—except in such places where the withering hand of the corruptionist labor fakir has fallen upon them and has dealt out destructive blows to the solidarity of the men,—have no quarrel with me, but, as frequently in the past, some obscure elements are trying to exploit the good-nature of the brewery workers, and a protest must now ring out against this robbery system of fakirs and fleecers. No, the fleecing, the squandering of money should be stopped. Four delegates of the brewery workers to the San Francisco convention A. F. of L. had the audacity to ask an additional sum of one hundred dollars each in addition to the high expenses and salaries charged up against the organization. The present was made; and thus we note that this one convention of the A. F. of L. alone costs the brewery workers over \$2,600, outside of the textile workers assessment, which was paid only by few organizations. Squandering the money must cease. The last executive board meeting of U. B. W. decided, as can be read in the Brauer Zeitung, to pay to the A. F. of L. the tax for 36,000 members in good standing, although the organization scarcely comprises 32,000 members in good standing. Does that not show that they want to fill the coffers of the Gompers machine, so that more Civic Federation banquets can be paid for? What are these sham fights for? What ails these gentrified when as for instance the present editor of the paper wrote on November 19th, 1903, "THAT THE ANARCHISTS WOULD PERFORM A GREAT DEED FOR HUMANITY IF THEY, INSTEAD OF DISPATCHING PRINCES INTO ETERNITY, WOULD BLOW INTO HELL ALL THE A. F. OF L. FAKIRS" and on the other hand banquets are given in honor of these Gompers ilk by the brewery workers executive board. (The letter here referred to is open for inspection.) You hear talk of bombs, and are surprised now perhaps that it was BANQUETS FOR THESE FAKIRS that was really meant. The squandering of workingmen's money will be noticed when you see that a Kemper charges, apart from his high salary, the organization the sum of \$140, \$50 for a trip of ten days to Milwaukee, and \$30 for committee services in Cincinnati, for three days—where and when? But the money is paid cheerfully, and a certain Richter of Milwaukee, who once insisted on a referendum vote because the towels in the office were washed and paid for, seconds the motion to pay more if asked for, if not sufficient to carry on the agitation. Mark you, five dollars per day in salary, and fourteen a day for expenses!

But more of the collusion between the American Federation of Labor and the United Brewery Workers machine—all their hues and cries about Gompers, in justifying disposition notwithstanding. Why were the brewery workers not notified that the "Pater Peccavi" man of Boston, Ed. R. Ward, ran at the last A. F. of L. convention as fraternal delegate to England, and was nearly elected with the silent approval of the machine? Was that not trading with the enemy? Comrades of the Pacific Coast know that this was done in exchange for an understanding reached that Trautmann had to be ousted by all means, and Mr. Kemper was supposed to be the executor of the will of his master Gompers. Dare he dispute that he wrote the letters preparing for this "smashing" process? Dare he deny the fact that his friendship with the officers of the A. F. of L. and those of the Stationary Engineers and Stationary Firemen was so intimate that he, on May 26th, 1903, received and accepted coquettishly with them a token from the brewery proprietors of Columbus, O.—he and J. D. Pierce, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and Lightfoot, President of the Stationary Engineers; Sampson and Smith, international officers of the Stationary Firemen—without considering that on the same day the brewery workers had encountered one of the fiercest skirmishes with the thugs and detectives engaged to start riots among the striking men? Read the Press—Post and Citizen of Columbus of that date, and you have another proof of my allegation that the rank and file is pitched in to hot fights of jurisdiction against each other, while these quarrels only serve to further the personal interests of a few leaders and the Capitalist Class. Marc Wild, an old railroader, one of the best friends of E. V. Debs, who virtually conducted the fight of the brewery workers in Columbus, O., wrote ten days before his death:

"Within the United Brewery Workers' Union corruption seems to take deep root. I have to give credence to the story

that in the precious beer mugs presented by the Columbus boss brewers to the A. F. of L. officers, Kemper included, there were money bills hidden within."

This letter is also open for inspection. But more still is to come. The suicide of Geo. Hilger, an executive board member, threatened to reveal many secrets: the scandalous conduct of trade union officers would have been exposed in all its rottenness and debauchery. The unfortunate was silent, through his death, but yet he was a telling witness of the dastardly work of a band of debased creatures. The shortage in his accounts had to be concealed, not for the purpose of protecting the dear name of the men driven to death by them, but to avoid an eruption and sudden exposure of their own deeds. The international treasurer of the organization was approached and asked to exchange some old, worn-out due stamps for new ones, so as to be able to straighten the books out again. His resistance was of no avail; they finally rode rough-shod over his head, and a dead culprit was saved from further dishonor only to shield guilty ones against penalty and thwart efforts of exposure made by others.

More was known to him who went to untimely death, his few confessions before were not sufficient to prove another crime perpetrated, the evidence for which is now lacking, and cannot be sufficiently proven.

More yet. None of the executive board members of the united brewery workers is a regular subscriber to labor papers, not one of them has given one solitary second of time free of charge to the labor movement, they would not sacrifice a penny for the cause; and all they do, as in most of the unions of to-day, is highly compensated for. They vote remuneration to themselves by their own votes, first and last before anything is done. Committee or officer services, payment is the first consideration, and when laws are formulated that they receive for every hour fifty cents, apart from their wages, then one may imagine how the fleecing process flourishes. Kemper, for whom the Socialist Labor Party, in conjunction with the Union Hill Branch of the Universal Workmen's Death and Sick Benefit Fund, collected hundreds of dollars in his days of dire distress, does not pay a cent as member of any Socialist party, and in the last named society he pays not even money for tickets received, although reminded many times. The Socialist workers comprising this society had to blackboard his name. This is the gratitude exercised by the fakirs' brigade of Gompers. Socialists are good enough to bear the sacrifice only, to get sneers and derision in return.

Not a solitary member of the general executive board of brewery workers has paid one cent to the striking miners of Colorado; the rank and file, honor to them, would not follow the example set by their highest officers; fortunately, else the brewery workers would not enjoy the reputation they have established for themselves. These are the men who should be shining examples of class solidarity typified, they are those supposed to show the rank and file how a voluntary discipline, so essentially required in the battles of labor, should be maintained,—and then mark the contrast between the acts of the officers and those of the membership.

The censorship over the Brauer Zeitung is denied. Dare they dispute the fact that the Rosenthal Printing Co., printers of the paper, were instructed officially not to allow the paper to go to press until chief censor Kemper—Czarsky, and Basler, an ignoramus, had ratified every article written? Dare they deny that even quotations of Karl Marx were blue-penciled by Kemper in his usual state of intoxication? Will they deny one complete edition had to be suppressed for the reason that it contained all the details of the ignominious sell-out of brewery workers in Columbus, O., by which exposures Kemper himself was likely to be implicated, as his acceptance of presents from brewery proprietors proves? That edition contained all the evidence and the rottenness of the A. F. of L. administration was exposed in its glaring ugliness. All this and more will be shown up at the convention in Chicago, and there the gentlemen may reflect if they can, in the presence of those brewery workers who have, in spite of the edicts of this ilk, decided to be represented at that gathering. Yet, in connection with the Columbus affair, I was made to believe for a while that such brazen disregard of all respectability would not be possible with an officer of the United Brewery Workers, until later on I was convinced that I was mistaken. No press censorship at all—Oh, no!

The October number of the National Civic Federation organ contains a list of all those trades union journals, whose editors, by being in the department for education on economics, receive all their wisdom from this capitalistic headquarters. Only two papers are not represented, the Brauer and Baker Zeitung. Mr. Schram, however, boss brewer, member of the board of trustees of the United States Brewers' Association and member of the Civic Federation, had to get

control over the writings of the Brauer Zeitung too, and first through the A. F. of L. executive board, and evidently through others, he finally got his hand on the executive board of United Brewery Workers. The negotiations for the universal working contract in all American breweries bears proof of that. What for have they the Wards, the Priestersbach, a servant of the interests of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co.? What for the faithful "watcher on the tower," Kemper, if not to prevent the membership of the United Brewery Workers from kicking over the traces?

Dare they deny that this press censorship was the cause of this conflict? Was it not this conflict over principles which prompted me in announcing to Mr. Kemper that the outrage perpetrated as enumerated herein, would be exposed one day; if not in the Brauer Zeitung which I could not use for that purpose, in other papers? And was this not the origin of the conflict raging for two years, between me and the fakir element?

These things matured the conclusions to force one day the issue by such an open challenge as my participation in the conference held in January in Chicago, for the formulation of plans for a movement that will be free from fakirs and grafters.

They saw the fight impending. Such a conflict was inevitable in the course of progress coming, but the eruption had to be regulated according to the conditions and the most opportune time. The only fear was that the start would be made too premature; and fire could not be opened until the trenches were well protected. Rather suffer these wrongs against my fellow men and bide the time when it would require the least of efforts to dethrone the agents of the capitalist class. These gentlemen knew what was in store for them, they anticipated that Trautmann, the vigilant watcher, was in their way. When in the January meeting of the general executive board of brewery workers they tried to find causes for the dismissal, very few people at that time had any idea that this act was only the logical and self-evident finish of a chapter in a conflict in progress since the 12th of August, 1903.

In historic developments there are no periods of transformations by leaps and bounds—for which perhaps an explanation on the lines of the materialist conception of history would be lacking. As stone upon stone must be laid in the construction of a building, so is every effect and historic movement only the sequence of a previously established fundamental cause, be it on large or small scale. And now while the labor movement of America is undergoing an eruptive transformation, the individuals in the performance of tragedy, whatever it be, are only reflecting the economic interests underlying their actions, which they only typify. A Kemper, a Richter, a Kummer, an Ed. F. Ward, Democratic politician, and an Aug. Priestersbach, labor agent of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., only typify the environment in which officers of the rotten craft, or pure and simple union system, keep themselves and move. They are by no means exceptions, rather the rule. Their actions and conduct are logical consequences of their controlled conceptions and views of men and matters, formed in the rotten, filth-pool of craft union corruption. Put them into a different environment, remove the cause for their debaucheries, and perhaps some crook may become a better man. Is it then not only logical that Priestersbach, during the January session of the brewery workers general executive board, when asked if every article written? Dare they deny that even quotations of Karl Marx were blue-penciled by Kemper in his usual state of intoxication? Will they deny one complete edition had to be suppressed for the reason that it contained all the details of the ignominious sell-out of brewery workers in Columbus, O., by which exposures Kemper himself was likely to be implicated, as his acceptance of presents from brewery proprietors proves? That edition contained all the evidence and the rottenness of the A. F. of L. administration was exposed in its glaring ugliness. All this and more will be shown up at the convention in Chicago, and there the gentlemen may reflect if they can, in the presence of those brewery workers who have, in spite of the edicts of this ilk, decided to be represented at that gathering. Yet, in connection with the Columbus affair, I was made to believe for a while that such brazen disregard of all respectability would not be possible with an officer of the United Brewery Workers, until later on I was convinced that I was mistaken. No press censorship at all—Oh, no!

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Why—one may ask—these exposures? Why not sooner? I explained briefly the reasons before, and in the long chain of wrongs perpetrated the pressure had to reach a point when an inevitable eruption would not be devastating to the labor movement, but conducive of the greatest amount of good. Read this letter of resignation tendered to the same general executive board of the U. B. W. on August 12th, 1903. This letter will throw another flashlight upon recent events in the labor movement.

My Letter of Resignation.

Cincinnati, O., August 12th, 1903. To the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers of America:

Owing to reasons of a most forcible character, chiefly of a nature of principle, the undersigned finds himself compelled to tender his resignation as Editor of the Brauer Zeitung, and consequently also as an officer of the International Union. As my resolve is unalterable and final, I expect that my resignation be accepted, concurred in and made public, in order that my successor may be appointed or elected, and such acceptance, etc., should take place at the earliest possible moment in order to allow me to take a position as a brewery worker, which has been offered me, and which I intend to enter on September 13th, 1903.

The reasons for my resignation are as follows: Upon my return from Columbus, O., I deemed it my duty to protest against the seating of certain members of the quorum of the International Board because of the fact that members of our Columbus Union WHO WERE ON STRIKE REPROACHED ME AND SAID THAT OUR INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD HAD STRIKE BREAKERS IN ITS MIDST, and the two brothers Braun of L. U. No. 47 gave me the necessary information which led to my entering a protest. As I have since learned that one of the members of the International Executive Board had been a member of our organization less than two years at the time of his election (as can be seen in Brauer Zeitung of May 21st, 1901, under "Proceedings of National Executive Board") and whereas, said Executive Board member of to-day, at that time had to bind himself to pay certain sums which he owed, before he could be transferred from the Cooper International Union to our organization, the undersigned was of the opinion that he would get an opportunity to come before the entire Executive Board, to substantiate the protest entered.

A FURTHER PROOF OF MY ASSUMPTION THAT THE LEADING MEN IN THE A. F. OF L. HAVE MADE CERTAIN TERMS FOR WHICH THEIR HOSTILITY AGAINST THE UNITED BREWERY WORKERS WOULD BE DISCONTINUED, AND THAT AS ONE OF THE PROVISOS INDIRECTLY WAS THE REMOVAL OF THE EDITOR, is evident from three incidents, and no man can conscientiously deny them either. In Toronto, Canada, President Samuel Gompers intimated to representatives of Columbus, O., that only on account of his enmity against the editor of Brauer Zeitung has he, Gompers, taken an hostile stand against the Brewery workers, and only by reason of this hostility did he send a representative, J. D. Pierce, to Columbus, a man who in conjunction with, and at the expense of the secretary of the Brewers Exchange, had paid, during his stay at Columbus, O., visits to the houses of disrepute, as can be proven by witnesses, and his evident aim was to cause if possible, the striking brewery workers to go down in defeat.

Not enough that the open hostility against the Brewery Workers had been demonstrated on that occasion in such manner, BUT AT THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD IN HONOR OF THEIR MEN, this Mr. Samuel Gompers the arch enemy of the brewery workers and of all the progressive class conscious working people of this country, had been invited, and there and then he continued his hostile actions against me personally, as reported to me, and the open statement of Sam Gompers, published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading paper of the Middle States, on August 10th, reaches the limit of disgraceful ridicule of the principles and doctrines advocated and defended by brewery workers since the infancy of that organization. His advice given that the brewery workers should stick to their employers as they mean it right with them is making the rounds through all trades union papers, and the Brauer Zeitung will certainly rightly hesitate to answer the queries of the progressive labor papers, who certainly will ask for information about that circulated story, but the true facts in the case can not be denied.

Secondly: Undoubtedly it is the object to harass me, and through mean contemptible chicanery, make life as miserable as possible for me while in office, in order to find grounds on which to ultimately oust me, but I will vacate the office voluntarily. My reasons to believe the foregoing I find in the various rulings of the International Executive Board, which simply tend to gag the free expression of opinion of the membership.

The motion adopted by the quorum that the editor shall recall a certain article, although it was proven by the secretary of L. U. No. 8 of Baltimore, that said article was published on the demand of said Local Union; and the further order, which was supported by several outside members of the Executive Board, according to which no correspondence shall be published in the Brauer Zeitung in future unless same has been laid before the quorum and approved. This is the most shameful out-

rage of liberty and freedom of the press and of free speech that ever occurred in Labor circles.

Another order to publish an article in contradiction to a request published prior, conflicts with my conscience, as it would with every other class conscious workman, and under no circumstances will I do so and therefore rather step down and out.

The merits of this question could only be discussed in such circles where a thorough conception of the labor movement is predominant, therefore I shall decline to enter into any theoretic explanation of the subject matter.

Third: In the session of the executive Board the statement has been pronounced that the uncompromising attitude of the Brauer Zeitung in the economic class struggle has AROUSED THE ANIMOSITY OF NEARLY ALL OFFICERS OF OTHER TRADES UNIONS OF AMERICA. WHILE I CONFESS THAT PEOPLE, FOR WHOM THE LABOR MOVEMENT HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SOURCE OF PERSONAL AGGRANDIZEMENT AND REVENGE, MAY HAVE BEEN OFFENDED BY THE TIMELY ATTACKS, I hold that the bulk of the working men have shown by their actions that they fully approve of such tactics, and demand a revelation of all wrong-doings, and I can produce to thousands the proofs from the last struggle in Columbus, O., where only my stand towards fakirism has brought the working class to the support of the brewery workers. In order to get an opinion of people in the labor movement who by virtue of their experience are best disposed to play a prominent part in the international labor movement, I have written to Comrade John O'Neil, editor of the Miners' Magazine, official paper of the Western Federation of Miners, to Clarence D. Smith, editor of the A. L. U. Journal, and to E. V. Debs, now one of the editors of the Terre Haute Toiler, as to their judgement with regard to the Brauer Zeitung and its sphere of activity and influence, and as they are the best judges of the quorum of the International Board because of the fact that members of our Columbus Union WHO WERE ON STRIKE REPROACHED ME AND SAID THAT OUR INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD HAD STRIKE BREAKERS IN ITS MIDST, and the two brothers Braun of L. U. No. 47 gave me the necessary information which led to my entering a protest. As I have since learned that one of the members of the International Executive Board had been a member of our organization less than two years at the time of his election (as can be seen in Brauer Zeitung of May 21st, 1901, under "Proceedings of National Executive Board") and whereas, said Executive Board member of to-day, at that time had to bind himself to pay certain sums which he owed, before he could be transferred from the Cooper International Union to our organization, the undersigned was of the opinion that he would get an opportunity to come before the entire Executive Board, to substantiate the protest entered.

As it is understood that neither to the banquet given at the expense of the brewery workers to Mr. Gompers, nor in any other subsequent entertainment given in these two years, was I a participant,—hence the story emanated, circulated by the A. F. of L. machine, that I would not meet them upon open ground for fear of not being able to stand their fire—I challenge them to-day as fiercely as I did before they had got the upper hand. The armistice offered covered these points. Ad. Kummer, a member of the executive board of brewery workers, a professional scab on the economic and political battle field, as was proven then and there, had to hand in his resignation and promise never to run for an office, the counter-promise being that neither of those present in the executive meeting when the evidence was presented, would talk about the affair in public. It was proven that Mr. Ed. Kummer, while having a position in Cincinnati, gave up that job when the brewery workers were locked out in Hamilton, O., and took a position as scab. It was proven that as a consequence of an animated argument he stabbed a striker. It was proven that a brewery proprietor paid his initiation fee of fifty dollars so as to get him into the organization of the United Brewery Workers. This same Kummer, so often mentioned, is again now on the general executive board of united brewery workers.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 5 New Brae St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.Published Every Saturday by the
Socialist Labor Party.Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,151
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1904.....	34,172

Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attack. It results from our position. The great mass can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the sides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton every whig and democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

TRAUTMANN'S SECOND OPEN LETTER.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the second open letter of Wm. E. Trautmann, against the Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers' International Union, and the Gompers' form of unionism, addressed to the Brewery Workers and the working class.

As is well known, Trautmann was the Editor of the "Brauer-Zeitung," the organ of the United Brewery Workingmen, an organization that endorsed the so-called Socialist party; he took part in arranging for a call to organize the Working Class of the land into a Union that he considered superior to the Civic-Federationized American Federation of Labor of Gompers; for doing so the Executive Board of his organization—at least one of whom, Priesterbach, is a member of a St. Louis Democratic Club—demanded his resignation; he refused, and the question was sent to a referendum vote, both sides publishing their statements; by a majority of over 1,000 votes the rank and file sustained Trautmann; but the Executive Board—the accusers in the case—resolved themselves into a "Board of Review," and with the Democratic politician Priesterbach, for one, among them, counted out enough votes favorable to Trautmann, and thus gave themselves a majority, and turned Trautmann out of his office. Thereupon Trautmann issued his first open letter. Therein the above facts were set forth. Later appeared an open letter from one of his witnesses at the count of the referendum, Leo Steinbach, relating the brutal assault committed upon him by members of the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers. Trautmann's and Steinbach's letters were followed by alleged answers in the "Brauer-Zeitung," to which Trautmann's second open letter gives reply.

No workingman who is a union man, and no union man who is a workingman, should fail to read this letter. Written with a confidence that knows truthful contradiction is impossible, Trautmann's second open letter is not only a close intimate recital of the corruption inherent in the Civic-Federationized American Federation of Labor of Gompers, for revolting against which it is sought to punish him—it is not only an expose and a declaration of war to the knife upon working class organization in the interests of the capitalist class and the labor factors—but an array of fact showing the necessity for working class organization on correct principles, for a union by, for and of all the workers, and by, for, and of all the workers only. This is the point of all points in the second open letter of Trautmann. On its recognition in practice depends working class extrication from labor fascism and capitalism. To resuscitate or revivify the old Capital-and-Labor-are-one-rule-from-the-top craft unionism, under the name of industrial unionism, is to give up the form and retain the essence of the "labor" movement that is now riveting the chains of labor ever more firmly. Only in a distinctive, democratic organization of its class, based on the principle of the antagonistic interests of Capital and Labor, can the working class move forward to relief and emancipation. This is the lesson that Trautmann's second open letter conveys to the brewery workers and the working class. That they will learn it and apply it well, is the hope of every true workingman and well-wisher of the race.

The "backward races" are now licking the Germans. If this keeps on the "advanced races" will find themselves in inferior places.

WALL STREET AND TRADES UNIONISM.

"The Wall Street Journal" is at it again. Last year it held, with all the pristine beauty of its academic truth and logic, that the Socialists and the trust magnates were in favor of the trust, therefore they belonged to the same economic tribe. But, in order to reach this interesting conclusion, "The Wall Street Journal" was compelled to suppress the fact that there is a vital difference between the Socialists and the trust magnates regarding the ultimate ownership of the trust—a difference that arrays them in hostile camps, and causes the trust magnates to be reactionary, the Socialists progressive and revolutionary—the difference between private and social ownership. Now, "The Wall Street Journal," with its usual pure mental and moral characteristics, repeats the performance on another question. It informs its readers, as may be seen from the editorial, "A Strange Combination", in its issue of June 6 and reproduced elsewhere in these columns, that the Socialists and Parry are both opposed to the Gompers' form of Unionism; and are, therefore, one on the Union question. But in order to reach this highly amusing and amiable conclusion, "The Wall Street Journal" is again compelled to suppress facts. This time it suppresses the fact that the Socialists will supplant the Gompers' brand of Unionism with a brand that will give short economic and political shrift to the Parries and the entire capitalist class. They will create a Trades Unionism that will realize that it "is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic." Does Parry oppose the Gompers' brand of Unionism for the purpose of supplanting it by a Unionism that will "prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic"? The obvious absurdity of the question tickles our risibilities to such an extent that we can hardly ask it. Parry, as is well known, froths at the mouth at the prospective danger (to him and his class) of Socialist Unionism. It is his Nemesis, and constantly evokes his futile wrath. Read his fulminations against Socialism, and be convinced that the maggot that is eating his little brains away, is not a love for Socialist Unionism, but an undying hatred for it. Like his compatriots, the trust magnates, he would have none of Socialism, and fails to see the mutual relationship that is conjured up by the truly beautiful imagination of "The Wall Street Journal."

But, though "The Wall Street Journal" huge its errors regarding the relationship of Socialists with capitalists, its unerring recognition of the value of the Gompers brand of Unionism to capitalism, causes us to take off our hats to it. It knows a strong obstacle to the growth of Socialism when it sees it. It knows a bulwark of Capitalism from a Long Tom of Socialism instinctively. Mr. Gompers, no doubt, will rejoice in its endorsement. That endorsement will increase his income. It will be one of his testimonials of merit when seeking capitalist aid in combatting the emancipation of the working class. It will also be another exhibit in the mass of evidence now accumulating, showing the intimate relations existing between Gompers and the capitalist class, to the undoing of the working class—an affirmation of the Socialist accusation against the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class, Mr. Samuel Gompers. "The Wall Street Journal," though wrong about Parry and the Socialists, has not spoken in vain!

THE EQUITABLE FIGHT.

In the development of Capitalism, the process of competitive extermination is not confined to the little capitalists alone, but extends to the big ones as well. The destruction of individual capital is followed by a war of concentrated capital upon concentrated capital, as in the case of the Metropolitan and the Interborough railway systems in New York City, for instance. And the more this war proceeds, the greater becomes the necessity for concentrated capital to buttress itself with further concentrations on all sides, for, owing to the magnitude of the capital involved, the greater is the loss and, vice versa, the gains involved—where defeat or victory abides in the struggle. In this fact, and not in their individual greed, lies the secret of the endeavor of the big capitalists to further extend their possessions, and gather about them all the forces of modern society that make for security and strength. It is in this connection that the banks and the insurance companies play the most vital part. The repositories of private and public funds—the heart, as it were, of the capitalist system, receiving from and pumping into industry, the wealth and capital necessary to its sustenance—

their domination and control is an unavoidable necessity to the big capitalists; for, with them, success is assured; without them, failure is inevitable.

During the past few months, and especially the past few weeks, American society has been profoundly stirred by the disclosures regarding the management of the half-billion dollar Equitable Life Assurance Society, with its eighty millions of surplus. To the superficial, these disclosures have no more significance than the many efforts, undertaken from time to time, to purge similar organizations of internal evils. But to the close student of capitalist society, the evidence is daily increasing that the disclosures are simply additions to the long list of incidents composing the history of the big capitalists' fight for supremacy and control—for the preservation and perpetuation of their own peculiar group interests. The charges of laxness and extravagance, of extorting salaries and illegal practices, brought against the management, sink into insignificance alongside of the stock-jobbing operations of the financial clique dominating the society, and the tremendous possibilities for evil, which these contain, to capitalists not included in it. To have the resources of such a society arrayed for, instead of against one, is a matter of such obvious significance that any dilation thereon is superfluous. Hence, the spectacle of powerful and eminent financiers—the alleged embodiments of human wisdom and virtue—indulging in a series of meetings, whose factional fights would put a bear garden to shame, is not inexplicable to such a student. It is plainly but another exhibition of the diverse qualities—mainly base ones—that takes place whenever a question of material interests is at stake—but another demonstration of the conflict of interests, which is the basis of modern society.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Equitable fight—whether the present faction retains control, or its power is wrested away by its opponents—whether the business of the Equitable is diverted to rival companies, and it is compelled to wind up its affairs—is immaterial, as far as the conflict of interests under Capitalism is concerned. These will continue to appear in other insurance companies; for the latter will, more in the future than in the past, be the promoters, controllers and owners of capitalist stocks and bonds—the agencies for capitalist failure and success; consequently, their domination will be more essential in the future than at present, and more bitterly fought for. And so also may it be said that no matter what the outcome of the Equitable fight, the final result of the conflict of which it is a manifestation will be of vast social benefit. True, the conflicts of the big capitalists for the control of fiduciary and other funds have a perturbing influence, and make manifest the danger of placing large accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few to the detriment of the many. But these conflicts are, relatively speaking, reducing the number of heads of capitalist society, thus making it easier for mankind to decapitate the monster—to "expropriate the expropriators"—when the time is ripe for it. The monarchy, with its king and nobles, concentrated political power, and thus made itself the easy target of political democracy. The conflict of capitalist interest is creating plutocracy, with its Rockefeller and financiers. The plutocracy is concentrating economic power and making itself the easy target of industrial democracy.

John L. Service, chairman Legislative Board Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of the State of Indiana, writes to the June "Railway Trainmen's Journal", in this strain:

"As a rule our Congressmen, after they are elected, forget the people who elected them to their respective offices, and become the tools and instruments of corporations, monopolies and trusts. . . . Is this thing to go on forever?"

And he answers the question thus:

"As chairman of the legislative board of the State of Indiana, during the Sixty-fourth General Assembly which just closed, I saw the necessity for drawing away from party lines, and sending men to our legislative halls who have been tried and found true, and men we know will give us some consideration."

This "non-partisan" cry uttered by the labor lobbyists is a will-o'-the-wisp. All candidates elected on a capitalist platform are bound to vote for capitalists' interests, no matter what party they may represent. Only men elected on a platform pledged wholly to labor's interests—a Socialist platform—can consistently be expected to vote for labor's interests. Such men the labor lobbyists, like Service, do not favor. They aim to keep the capitalists in power, and their perpetual denunciation of capitalist legislation illustrates how completely they succeed.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, will tell you when your subscription expires the day, third the year.

INVENTION AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the efforts of the orthodox economists to justify the private ownership of socially produced wealth and capital, much stress is laid on invention and technical development. These are claimed to be the individual achievements of individual capitalists, who, consequently, are entitled to the greater part of their results, even though society suffers from the unequal distribution of wealth flowing therefrom. This argument may have had some force in the days of individual or small production; but in these days of co-operative and trustified industry, invention and technical development, like industry, have become social and are now dependent on associated, instead of individual, effort for their advancement and success. This fact is being continually borne out by modern events. The latest of these are the addresses of the President and the Secretary of the American Foundrymen's Association, composed of employers, now holding its eighth convention at the Grand Central Palace, as given substantially in the capitalist press. We quote from the latter:

"President C. J. Wolff's address explained that the objects of the association were purely educational. It was the aim of the organization, he said, so to disseminate knowledge pertaining to the craft of the foundryman that the best results might be obtained in the production of castings at a minimum cost. Every year brings its own changes, and the only way to reap the fruits of widely scattered experiments and results was to bring together the parties responsible for them, and get them to compare notes. For this end he advocated that all the workers connected with the industry should be brought to know each other. That a wide 'open door' policy should prevail, which would bring together the pattern makers, the molders, the foremen, and the owners of foundries and to give each branch of the industry a chance to talk and to instruct."

It does not require a keen mind to see that the changes referred to above are caused by social factors, which, when consciously organized, are of great benefit to foundry owners. Nor is great acumen required to perceive the importance attached to the necessity of securing the co-operation of employees, that they may also talk and INSTRUCT. According to the theory under discussion, instruction from such sources is preposterous; yet the above cold, hard facts overthrow the theory in no uncertain manner. To quote further:

"Dr. Richard Moldenke, secretary of the association, spoke much on the same lines as the president. He pointed to the fact that the foundry industry was waking up, that many severe disturbances in trade had taken place; that new blood had come in and that constant study was necessary. The steel foundry business, he said, was active, but iron seemed inclined to drag and that science was needed to build it up. In concluding Dr. Moldenke referred to the success of English and German associations, and he recommended that the dues of the American institution should be reduced, so as to extend the present membership, which now numbered 294."

Here, too, the pressure of social factors is plainly evident, while associated effort and its extension are advocated as the only means of saving the foundry industry. What becomes of the orthodox argument in view of these facts?

Look wherever we will and the social character of modern industry is evident. Justice and evolution demand that it become social in ownership also.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The declaration of the Merchants' Association against Chinese exclusion on the ground that exclusion threatens reprisals that will close up a great future market to American Capitalism, is frank and interesting: frank, because it says, in so many words, that, in all matters of international comity, material interests are paramount; interesting, because it displays the acute understanding of capitalist psychology possessed by a "backward race", which, knowing that an appeal to abstractions will not prevail, utilizes an attack upon those material interests as a convincing argument. There is no doubt that, as the Merchants' Association states, "the increased prosperity of the United States is and must be in a very large degree dependent upon the expansion of its export trade in manufactured articles, which, in turn, must be dependent upon friendly relations and reciprocity with other nations." And there is also no doubt that, in recognizing and striking at this vital point, the "backward" Chinese have shown great sagacity, a sagacity that will eventually compel the granting of their demands regarding immigration, for no capitalist nation can afford a restriction of markets such as that which would result from a boycott of American goods by China. That the "backward" and "inferior" Chinese race should have learned the secret of Capitalism so early in its contact with Western "civilization", indicates with what rapidity it is likely to develop as a competitor of that civilization: it opens a vista of leaps and bounds forward in the development Capitalistward that will greatly affect all nations. Japan's history is likely to be repeated on a larger scale. The Merchants' Association recognizes the commercial results which will flow from such prospects. Its "civilized" knowledge guides it correctly. So does the heathen understanding of the "backward" Chinese.

THE PITTSBURG WAGE INCREASE.

It is the constant effort of the Capitalist Class to convey the impression that it is an exceedingly generous class, treating its wage slaves with the greatest financial consideration and respect. The motive is obvious to all who read while they run: with such an impression firmly established the Capitalist Class can continue its depredations with greater ease and safety. One of these efforts is now being made in Pittsburgh and vicinity. According to a despatch from there "more than 6000 machinists have had their wages advanced ten per cent, taking effect June 1. Their wages had been reduced ten per cent last year. The engineering concerns of Western Pennsylvania have an association, and all the members work in concert in arranging uniform wages and working conditions." Could anything exceed that in generosity—an association of employers voluntarily raising wages and regulating conditions?

Before making answer to this question, let us turn to the Machinists' Monthly Journal for June. On page 514 will be found the report of First Vice President Conlon on conditions in the Smoky City. According to this report, the average rate of wages in the Pittsburgh district was lowered "during the last year from 33 cents to 27 cents an hour." This is almost 20 per cent. "The result," again quoting the report, "is that all the mechanics who could get away left the Pittsburgh district. . . . Therefore, in order to get men who are skilled mechanics they must raise the price." Here, then, we have our answer. The "raise" is simply a lure to induce mechanics to flock to Pittsburgh. But though a "raise", it is less than one-half the reduction given in Conlon's report, and takes no account of the great increase in the cost of living that has taken place since the reduction was imposed.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the object of the much-advertised generosity of the Capitalist Class is the same as that of all its other virtues, namely, the advancement of its own interests at the expense of those of the Working Class. And so it will ever be, as long as the private ownership of capital prevails and must be maintained. Fortunately for Labor, and, unfortunately for the Capitalist Class, the "generosity" of the latter is exposed through the experiences of the former. They know capitalist "generosity" for what it actually is, and are growing ever less susceptible to its influence, hence the necessity for its advertisement, in order that the inexperienced and unwary may be caught and taken in.

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In the Toledo, O., "Socialist", the Titus-Rand-Herron-Mailly yellow sheet, of June 7, the following item appears on page 6, under the heading "New Jersey Socialists", and relating to the "Socialist" party convention in that State:

"A resolution was also adopted looking toward a union of the Socialist and Socialist Labor parties, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress in Amsterdam. A committee of twelve members, three each from Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union counties, was elected to confer with a similar committee from the Socialist Labor Party, should that party decide to elect one."

On page 1 of the same yellow publication, in the issue of June 10, the following appears under the heading "New Jersey Socialists" and relating to the municipal convention of the Socialist party.

"Resolutions were adopted . . . commanding the action of the various Socialist parties of France in uniting. An amendment to the latter resolution looking toward unity with the Socialist Labor Party was voted down."

On page 2 of the same yellow publication of the last date given above, this item may be read:

"Rumor has it that the Socialist Labor Party desires unity with the Socialist party. As a preliminary step it might be well to locate the habitat of that ardent woer. Who knows?"

There's wit for you! Contemplate it! Admit it! After showing IN ITS OWN REPORTS, that the desire for unity emanates from its own party, the Toledo yellow sheet says: "Rumor ('rumor', mind you!) has it that the S. L. P., etc., etc. Could anything be more witty? More brilliant?? More dazzling??

It is to be presumed that the New Jersey State convention of the "Socialist" party (which included among its delegates a national organizer, who has had opportunities for extensive observation), knows the habitat of the Socialist Labor Party and that consequently it possessed intelligence enough not to elect a committee of 12 to engage in a fool's errand, in the search for a non-existent body. Yet the Toledo yellow sheet denies such a presumption and practically declares that the New Jersey "Socialists" are devoid of intelligence, by asking for such a habitat. Isn't that a stroke of genius?? The Titus-Rand-Herron-Mailly combination is earning a reputation for open-your-mouth-to-put-your-foot-in-it cleverness. It deserves it.

According to a Washington despatch:

"The advisability of holding a national convention of manufacturers to consider ways and means for extending the American foreign trade is being given consideration by Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The trade in finished products is not satisfactory, only 1 per cent of American manufactured articles being sold abroad, it is announced."

The necessity for building up foreign trade is always present with American manufacturers. With the productive capacity of the country growing more rapidly than its consumptive capacity, more markets become necessary. It is more trade or more depression. The manufacturers prefer more trade, and Secretary Metcalf will endeavor to provide it for them, though it is not clear, with international competition growing more limited and intense each day, where he will get it from.

C. W. Post, president of the National Citizens' Industrial Union, says that the unions must be cleansed. Cleansing, like charity, should begin at home. When Mr. Post wades out the corruption, injustice, oppression and exploitation inflicted upon society by capitalist organizations, whether political, economic or industrial, he can commence on the unions. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Post would like to clean out the unions so that the filth in the institutions which his organization upholds, may grow more abundantly and luxuriantly.

A "Success" magazine advises its readers to "keep everlastingly at it." This advice will be appreciated by the employer, but it is impossible of execution by the employee. He cannot "keep everlastingly at it" even if he wants to.

Such is the intensity of his work that rest after eight, nine, or ten hours, is a physiological necessity. Not only that, but, as experts have shown, such is the effect of this intensity, that at thirty-five years of age, the employee is debared from employment in many industries. To talk of "keeping everlastingly at it" under such circumstances, is to ignore the limits of human endurance and the requirements of modern industry.

Rumors continue to multiply to the effect that among the brewers and other trades the cohorts of Gompers are organizing to send delegates to the Chicago convention, for the dual purpose of either preventing the organization of the new industrial union,

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEBIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find \$1 for the Chicago Stenographer Fund, as proposed by C. A. Luedcke. The Chicago convention is causing a stir hereabouts. The "Socialist" party members are predicting the end of the Socialist Labor Party movement after that convention. They claim that De Leon will draw out of the Socialist Labor Party and work for the new union, having lost faith in the political movement! The United Mine Workers' officers issued circulars instructing their locals not to send delegates to the industrial union convention, but have instructed the state officers to be present there. Two locals of the United Mine Workers here have elected delegates to attend the convention, so also has the Iron Molders' Union; but the delegates elected are such as to leave little hope of expecting much from them. They have almost run their course in pure and simple unionism, and last summer attempted to break up one of our street meetings, at which we exposed traitorous actions.

I hope the new industrial union will be a class conscious organization, able to reach and organize our class, and bring the Socialist Republic in sight.

Walter Goss.

Belleville, Ill., June 5.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I have learned that the General Executive Board of the Capmakers' Union is to send a delegate to the Chicago Convention in the person of Maurice Mikol, the same worthy who was on the committee that signed the agreement with the cap manufacturers. Now, it seems rather strange for them to send such a man, who is known to be a handmaid of undertaker Gompers. If that executive board was honest in its intentions they would at least send somebody who is in sympathy with the new movement. I am sure that there are some in the Capmakers' Union qualified for that, or perhaps Mr. Gompers would not agree to have somebody else sent, for he wants somebody to rely upon. It seems since Gompers has induced the Executive to the Brewers' Union to oust Trautmann he has consented to the Capmakers' sending Mikol. But I hope that the convention will be on guard and know how to deal with such worthies.

T. M. Davis.

Chicago, Ill., June 3.

THE WESTERN MINERS' CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The 13th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which has been in session in this city since May 22nd, is by far the most important that has ever been held in that organization.

About 175 delegates, representing the 240 locals are present and the soundness of their economic and political views, as compared with the average of previous conventions, is encouraging. This, of course, does not apply to the professional labor fakir, who is present as usual with a clique to obey his every nod in consideration of the soft jobs at home, the continuance of which depends on their servility and obedience to the labor lieutenant in the convention, and a favorable report at his hands to the interests which he is here to serve.

They are known to the more progressive delegates as the "copper collars" and "coal oilers."

The most important feature of the convention to this date is the discussion of a resolution emanating from the committee on resolutions, which recommended the endorsement and approval of the proposed industrial union and the election of delegates to represent the Western Federation of Miners at the Chicago convention, with instructions to unite the organization with it.

This resolution provoked a discussion which lasted nearly four days. The roll was finally called and the actual vote stood 175½ for the resolution and 49½ against—the latter vote representing the capitalist served by the clique mentioned above. The vote in favor of industrial unionism may be considered as being the unanimous sentiment of the convention, when the interests to be opposed are taken into consideration.

The Socialists in the convention are much indebted to the members of Section Salt Lake City, Socialist Labor Party, who saw that every delegate was supplied with copies of the Weekly People, which contained pertinent articles, also a sufficient number of copies of "The Burning Question of Trade Unionism" and Randell's "John Mitchell Exposed".

were eagerly read by many of the delegates who were not in touch with such matters and who were influenced to vote for their class interests as a consequence.

That the seed sown has begun to bear fruit is apparent and much credit is due to the foresight and energy of the comrades of Section Salt Lake City, who have spared no pains in their efforts.

O. Salt Lake City, Utah, June 3.

THAT WISCONSIN CIRCULAR!

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Wisconsin Federation of Labor, through the local quorum of the executive committee, has issued a circular in which it defends the policy of the American Federation of Labor and opposes the organization of a new industrial union.

The circular is signed by H. W. Bistorius, A. J. Welch, Fred Brockhausen and Frank Weber. It does not astonish us a bit that the above named gentlemen should be opposed to the organization of a new union of working men. The American Federation of Labor is to them a Derby cow that furnishes them all the year round with creamy milk.

H. W. Bistorius is connected with the Social Democratic "Herald", a paper that is kept alive by the good grace of the American Federation of Labor of the Badger State; A. J. Welch was elected alderman from the Tenth Ward on the Social Democratic ticket. Mr. Welch

does not like to see a split in "organized" labor—it might cost him his seat in the Common Council. Fred Brockhausen, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, has been favored by organized labor with a seat in the State Assembly. The gentleman sits under the name of Social Democrat, but no matter how "Socialistic" this man Brockhausen may be—he no new labor organization for him: it would endanger his chances of re-election to the State Assembly. And last, but not least, comes our old "friend" Mr. Frank J. Weber, local organizer of the State Federation of Labor, and for years business agent for the local trades council. Mr. Weber has milked the Derby cow and eaten her rich creamy milk for so many years that the gentleman is naturally opposed to anything that could prevent him from milking his Molly.

The American Federation of Labor has been the source of revenue to all the above named gentlemen and particularly to Mr. Frank Weber. Besides getting a good fat salary from the American Federation of Labor he used to be a campaign speaker for the Democratic party, thus making a little extra money.

This very same Frank Weber, local organizer for the State Federation of Labor, "a union man from top to bottom", when erecting a home, built it by the aid of scabs!

That these gentlemen are opposed to any new move among the Working Class needs no further comment. Their material interest is dearer to them than the sound education which workingmen so badly need, and which would be the result of having the workers organized along the lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

One sentence in this circular shows their hatred for him who has done so much to elevate the Working Class from out of its low position of superstition and degradation to a higher sphere. Say they:

"This new labor movement is encouraged by that arch-disturber, Daniel De Leon, of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, whose disreputable ignoble all legitimate labor organizations are still fresh in the memory of all."

Now, we do not think it so very strange that the editor-in-chief of the Daily People should be hated by those that fatten on "organized" labor; that, consequently, they put statements in the circular which are utterly untrue and which nobody to whom their position is known. It is just by such misleading statements that they try to ward off a labor movement that is bound to suppress them. Their opposition, their blackguardism towards our editor is evidence of their fear and aversion to a sound movement among the Working Class.

Happily, the circular is only a product of the local quorum and bespeaks the men that signed it. The People have not spoken yet. Let them speak!

H. B. Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.

ITALIAN WEAVERS AID INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have distributed copies of the Chicago Manifesto in English and Italian to unions meeting in West Hoboken. One of them, the Italian Silk Weavers' Union has taken action on it, and decided to donate \$10 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the temporary organization. It is most likely that they

will join the new movement later, when they see how it is organized. I have not heard from the other unions up to date.

West Hoboken, N. J., June 6.
Ernest Aiazzone.

FORD ON LEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Well, I see the Socialist, alias Social Democrat, alias Public Ownership, meaning the Bryan-Hearst annex to the capitalist band wagon, have nominated one Algerian Lee, for mayor of New York city.

Who is this man Lee?

First, he is not a workingman. Mr. Lee is a smooth, political huckster and grafter of the rankest type, second only to Bill Bryan, besides leaving behind him when he left Minneapolis, a record well known to the Republican boddies in Minnesota, back in the 90s.

I met this man Lee at the last national disgraceful convention at Chicago, where grafters and boddies flocked in majority numbers.

I could not help but regard Lee as I did, as he strutted about the convention hall dressed in broadcloth and silk stockings, buckled up with a one-eye glass and a gold chain dangling from the glass, tied in the button-hole of a ten dollar silk vest, and his ten dollar silk slouch hat.

No workingman delegates of the fifty-two Socialists dared to speak to this gentleman worker of the workers.

The notice of a workingman in that convention by Lee was the last thing thought of.

Lee was one of those on the "investigation" (?) committee, who voted to seat Stit-Wilson who was a delegate to the convention, after it was proven that he (Wilson) sent a telegram to Golden Rule Jones, the Democrat of Toledo, Ohio, congratulating him upon his election as mayor of Toledo. Wilson's name was signed to the telegram, and still that was not proof enough for Lee and his "investigating" (?) committee that Wilson was a traitor. I was present at that fake investigation, comrades, and I know what I am talking about.

Lee is one of those fellows who attended the secret meetings in an attic at the Revere House, North Clark street, Chicago, in the evenings after the convention, closeted with Berger, Steadman, Simons, Morgan, Berlyn, of Chicago, Gaylord of Wisconsin, and the entire New York delegation, as follows:

Warren Atkinson, C. P. Bush, Wm. Butcher, A. P. Byron Curtis, Chas. Dobbs, Wm. Ehret, Julius Gerber, Ben Hanford, George D. Herron, Morris Hilquist, Alexander Jonas, Frank Sieverman, H. M. Slobodin, John Sparge, Otto Wegener, H. Wessling.

For four nights after the convention I traced this bunch up to a room on the third floor part of the time and part of the time to the fifth floor of the Revere House, where they remained until 12 to 2 at night.

It is also a fact that the "leaders" of this traitorous bunch held "business" (?) meetings in a large room on the third floor of the Revere House, at the same time the Harrison Democrats had the same room to hold their committee meetings in.

Now I ask why did the managers of the "Socialist," alias any old party, secure the same hotel for its headquarters as did the Democrats? And why did these two parties occupy the same committee room at the same time? Are it happens quite frequently of late. Is it by accident or not?

E. E. Rounier.

Chinese Camp, Cal., May 23.

A BRILLIANT CAPITALIST IDEA.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Being a traveling salesman, I am in a position to learn some items which do not come under the observation of the rank and file. Out on this coast we are at the jumping off place. Many laborers and professional men come out here to better their conditions. They find that monopolies have a stronger hold here than in any other section of the United States that I have ever seen.

The laborers have the hardest kind of a time to make ends meet; the supply vastly exceeds the demand. The loggers work for fair wages when there is any work at hand; but, owing to improved machinery, the logging camps and mills are idle a large portion of the time.

Board is high; the employers and the saloons get the best part of the men's wages as a whole; those who save are the exceptions. Then to think of the many thousands who are willing to work, who cannot find a market for their labor power, are compelled to go hungry in a land so blessed by nature but so cursed with graft and political skullduggery.

Every locality abounds with impudent attorneys in abundance. In Seattle and Spokane, they are as numerous as hairs on a dog. Most of them eke out a precarious existence; ever anxious to work some scheme of graft in order to land some political job to serve some corporations against the interests of the proletarians. The last legislature of this state composed largely of that ilk created two hundred and fifty offices, three fifths of which have been filled by members of this fraternity, who are unable to make a living out of their profession. Now comes the important point. These fellows are always hungry, always grafting the railroads and other corporations for self; if not forthcoming they decline to push the exploiting schemes.

These are cold hard facts, comrades, and these traitors dare not deny a single charge made here.

And this man Lee is to be voted for by the workingmen for mayor of New York!

What a freak for the workers of New York to unite upon, let alone the workers of the world.

And these fellows have the unmitigated gall to say that those who are ex-

posing them and their crooked methods are traitors and trying to disrupt the Socialist movement.

E. B. Ford.
Faribault, Minn., June 6.

READ "JOHN MITCHELL EXPOSED."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I have been charged with calling John Mitchell a Labor fakir by Local Union 850 (German local), United Mine Workers of America, in Local 304, of which I am a member.

Here are the charges:

"You called our International President John Mitchell a traitor and a Labor fakir and that he was a Union man because he had to be; also that the present Unions were no good, that they ought to be dropped and all workers join the new Industrial Movement."

Acting as chairman on the public square on May 20, I delivered a little talk on politics and trades unionism. This is where all this comes from. There are no politics allowed in the United Mine Workers Union of America; still the German local drags it into their local, prefers charges against Local 304, (my local) and, in this manner, tries to steal my right of free speech. I got a stay of three weeks in the case in order to try and get documentary evidence, realizing that no matter what I would say in my own defense I would be declared guilty just the same. I therefore ask to have this letter published, and any member who can furnish me with the evidence desired, I shall remit him any expense that he may incur.

Wm. S. Andreas.

Belleville, Ill., June 1.

A QUARTET OF QUERIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to be drowned in the new union to be organized at Chicago? If I understand the writings on the manifesto, most of them seem to be in favor of it.

(2) In an editorial in The People on Jack London, it was hoped he was not too young to learn more of the Socialist question. Is The People aware that he is not too young to be involved in a divorce suit; and will he not bear watching? It was stated in the San Francisco Chronicle, some time ago, that Mrs. London had secured a separation. Anna Strunsky, a member of the S. L. P. in the early days in San Francisco, was mentioned as the cause of the trouble. Later on a San Francisco paper published a denial of his re-engagement. This time another woman was mentioned. London had a family in Oakland, so I guess he is not so very young in certain lines.

(3) In the editorial "Some Sources of Business", aren't the cases mentioned extracts from "The Arizona Kicker"? They read like it.

(4) Whenever the crazy antics of the so-called Socialist party are noted or criticized in the capitalist press, they are mentioned as the acts of the Socialists, that is, the S. P. is taken to be the whole thing in this country. I notice it happens quite frequently of late. Is it by accident or not?

E. E. Rounier.

Chinese Camp, Cal., May 23.

COLLECTED TO JUNE 10.

Previously acknowledged \$19.05

W. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa. 50

Section Passaic County, N. J. 1.50

R. Murphy, Lynn, Mass. 50

W. Juergens, Cananea, Mexico 50

F. Dugan, Cananea, Mexico 2.50

J. Samuels, City 1.00

Section Cleveland, Ohio 2.95

Excelsior Educational Society, N. Y. 3.00

J. Reed, Toronto, Ont. 25

W. Goss, Belleville, Illinois 1.00

W. Peet, Chicago, Ill. 1.00

L. Katz, Philadelphia, Pa. 50

A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Texas 1.25

23rd A. D., New York 1.00

J. Finkhohner Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00

L. Oehlecker, City 1.00

M. Goltz, Winona, Minn. 1.00

L. Abelson, City 25

C. Scheftel, Brooklyn, N. Y. 50

L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A. Cleveland, Ohio 2.00

Total \$44.25

NOTICE

To all Delegates elected, and other Attendants to the Convention of the "Industrial Union Movement."

Brand's big hall, corner Clark and Erie streets, has been secured for the place of the Convention to be held on June 27 in Chicago, Ill. Arrangements have been made with the Western and Central Passengers Association so as to reduce the traveling expenses of the delegates. Every attendant to the Convention should secure a certificate from the agent, when purchasing his ticket, upon which will be certified that the bearer goes to the Convention of the "Industrial Union Movement." All those who can present such a certificate at their presence in Chicago, Ill. will receive their return ticket for one-third of the regular price. Delegates and all other persons, as may for other reasons desire to attend the Convention, should by all means secure such certificates.

All other information relative to accommodating the delegates can be obtained by writing to Comrade W. L. Hall, Room 4, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.

By authority of the Executive Committee of the temporary organization.

Wm. E. Trautmann, Sec.</p

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade
Street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
National Secretary, P. O. Box 150, Lee-
don, Ont., Canada.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The
Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not in
this office by Tuesdays, 10 P.M.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the next regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on the first Sunday in the month of July (July 2), as provided by Article V, Section 6, of the Party constitution.

The members of the committee will please take notice that the meeting will start on the above date, at the hour of 9 a.m. in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on June 9; Lechner in the chair. Kuhn and Gilhaus absent and excused.

Communications: From Organizer of Section Kings County, Emil Wegener, on nominations in Second Judicial District, and requesting names of Section organizers within the same. Names of organizers of Queens, Richmond, Westchester and Rockland ordered sent. From Secretary of Kings County Committee, William Tschlauf, on need of speakers. Referred to Comrade Kuhn, with instructions to confer with Organizer Abelson of Section New York County. From Organizer Katz on work and conditions in Putnam and Orange counties. Filed.

Financial report: Income:

Dues, stamps, \$70.20; agitation, R. Katz, commission on ads, \$13; J. Carmichael, Portchester, 80 cents; Dr. Fones, Yonkers, \$5; Brauckmann, Pleasantville, \$1; Section Westchester County, \$6; People subscriptions, \$3; ten per cent on N. A. F., \$48.30; expense fund for delegates to 1904 national convention, \$2.05; agitation, A. Good, Brooklyn, \$1; mileage, \$17.55; total, \$174.50.

Expenditures: Agitation, R. Katz, \$33.85; People for subs, \$4.55; Labor News for literature, \$5.05; Labor News for printing, \$1.25; Correspondence Bureau, \$1.95; N. E. C. for 1000 due stamps, \$70; postage and sundries, \$1.18; total, \$107.83. Balance, \$7.16.

Deficit, April, \$62.02; Balance, May, \$7.16; Net deficit, \$54.86.

The Correspondence Bureau reported activity in Rotterdam Junction, Bladensburg, and Rome, in connection with its work. Also three sympathizers in other parts of the State were doing good work. One hundred letters of all kinds were sent out during the month. State Committees in adjacent States are aiding the work. Organizer Katz has forwarded a long list of names. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to aid the bureau.

It was decided that, in view of August Gilhaus's absence on party work in Ohio during the next five months, Herman Deutscher be notified to act in his stead during that time. Deutscher is the next member of the committee according to the new method of election.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, June 2. A Gay in chair. Mullen and Fresek absent. Minutes of last meeting approved.

Communications—From N. A. F. Committee, report. Same ordered distributed. From Weismar, order for dues stamps. From North Wales, Large, Butler, Altoona and Allentown, vote on S. E. C. propositions, State convention, and nominating for seat of S. E. C. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie, and candidates for N. E. C. member. From L. Katz and D. Rader. From New York Labor News Company, bill for \$2.00 for Correspondence Bureau circular letters, ordered paid. From New York State Correspondence Bureau, two communications requesting assistance. Secretary reports having complied with request. Action endorsed. From A. A. Grant, of Scranton, acknowledging receipt of circular matter. From Pittsburgh, two, first acknowledging receipt of a call for vote, and nomination; second, under date of May 30, informing the S. E. C. that Section Allegheny County desires the date of closing vote and nominations to be postponed to June 25, instead of May 30, as announced in the call. Also that State convention to be held on July 4th the postponement being desirable for local reasons; also that, anticipating compliance with its desire, it has already acted in the matter and supplied its branches with voting blanks embodying the above mentioned changes and signed by the Secretary of the S. E. C. Resolved to comply with the request for postponement of date of closing vote and nominations to June 25, and to express hope that such methods of procedure will not

be employed in the future as they are likely to produce confusion. As to the date of convention, Secretary was instructed to further correspond. The action of Section Allegheny County, making it impossible for us to have an N. E. C. member from Pennsylvania elected in time to attend the N. E. C. meeting of July 2nd, it was decided to ask A. A. Grant, of Scranton, who received the next largest vote at the last election for N. E. C. member to serve as such temporarily, until a regular elected delegate can assume that office.

From H. Kuhn, two, regarding N. A. F. award to Geo. Matthy, of Philadelphia; and inquiring as to plans for agitation in the State; also making suggestions for same. Secretary instructed to reply that owing to considerable changes in the composition and size of our organization, we deem it best to leave the consideration of such plans to a convention if such be decided upon; but, in the meantime, the S. E. C. would like to hear of any comrade available for agitational and organization work in the State. We confidently expect that Pennsylvania will be in a position to keep an organizer on the road for at least two months, if not more.

Secretary instructed to order fifty copies of "John Mitchell Exposed," and 1000 assorted leaflets, and distribute among members at large and Party sympathizers, particularly in the local regions.

Section Philadelphia is requested to audit S. E. C. financial books. Adjourning to meet June 20.

James Erwin, Secretary.

Don't fail to contribute to the Chicago Stenographic Fund. It is estimated that \$200 will be required to report the Industrial Union Convention. Sixty-three dollars and fifteen cents was the total sent in up to Tuesday, June 13. Send in your nickel, dime, quarter, or half dollar.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, June 10, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Holger Schmalzfuß, Pittsfield, Mass. (on monthly pledge) \$ 1.00
T. F. Dugan, Cananea, Mexico 2.50
Wm. Jurgens, Cananea, Mexico 2.50
Fritz Oehmichen, San Pedro, Cal. 4.50
George Scheer, Danbury, Conn. 1.00
"Faber," New York 1.00
23rd A. D., New York 1.65
Jos. Finkbneff, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00

A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on monthly pledge) 1.00
Wm. Pickering, Dovercourt, Canada .50

Thos. Weilding, Butler, Pa. 1.00
Forest City Alliance, No. 342, Cleveland, O. 2.00
John Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on monthly pledge) 1.00

Total \$20.65
Previously acknowledged \$374.50

Grand total \$766.63

Note.—The Sections of the Party are urged to keep the matter of the General Agitation Fund constantly before the members in order to insure a more steady flow of contributions. We have now two organizers in the field and would like to send out more were the funds obtainable.

Members should seek to solicit aid from outsiders wherever they can do so. Even if such an attempt be unsuccessful, the very fact that it has been made tends to bring home to the mind of the workingman so asked to contribute that the S. L. P., by the very law of its existence, must lean upon the working class for the means to carry on its propaganda.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$5,984.49
S. Winauer, City 5.00
Section Erie County, N. Y. 10.00
Christmas Fund, 1902 192.15
Other receipts not published 300.00

Total \$10,491.64

WANTED: ORGANIZER-SOLICITOR! The three States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are prepared to place a permanent organizer-solicitor in the field.

Comrade E. J. Dillon, who had accepted the position, had to give it up on account of ill health; therefore, any comrade who feels inclined to fill the vacancy and accept the position is requested to communicate with

Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

ATTENTION, PHILADELPHIA! An open air agitation meeting will be held on Saturday evening, June 17, at 8 o'clock, on the southwest corner of Fiftieth street and Lancaster avenue, Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party.

Stay-at-home members, please note!

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

An Earnest Appeal to Sympathizers of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To all in sympathy with the Industrial Union Movement Greeting:—The importance of a strong delegation of Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance representatives being sent to the convention of Industrial Unionists which begins at Chicago on June 27, is something we are all agreed upon.

Such a delegation has been chosen by the National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To enable those men to attend the Chicago convention funds are required.

Members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Socialist Labor Party have been appealed to, and we now urge all others who desire to see good work performed by an able representative body of Alliance delegates, to at once forward whatever contributions they can give or secure toward the expense of sending the delegates. Send all money to John J. Kinneally, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

By order General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

J. J. Kinneally, General Secretary.

CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS

For S. T. & L. A. Delegates to the Industrial Union Convention.

Chicago, June 8.—Local Alliance 354, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, of Chicago, has engaged headquarters for Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegates to Industrial Union Convention, June 27, at 55 North Clark street, Chicago. Delegates should meet there on arriving in Chicago, and make themselves at home. Some comrades will be there to receive them.

H. A. Nielsen, C. Stankenber, F. Barndt, Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PICNIC ON JULY FOURTH.

At the regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., the work on the picnic to be held on July 4th at Glendale Schutzen Park, was furthered to a great extent. The dancing music on that occasion will be furnished by the newly organized Musical Alliance. A subcommittee was elected to draw up a program of games for prizes for men, women and children. It was decided to call a conference to be composed of two members from each sub-division of Section New York, S. L. P., to be held on June 27th at 2 to 6 New Reade street.

We wish to again remind the members of the Party and our friends and sympathizers of the fact that on this occasion the fifth anniversary of the birth of the Daily People will be celebrated. It is therefore important that we make this affair a rousing success and thus give the Daily People an emphatic send-off on the sixth year of its existence. There is particular reason for the Socialist Labor Party to be jubilant on this fifth anniversary of the birth of its organ. Five years of constant hammering of the oppressors and misleaders of the working class has gained for the admiration of every sensible and honest man who fights against the issue. The Daily People stands today as the leading exponent of labor's rights and the uncompromising foe of labor's oppressors. We may point with pride as a result of its uncompromising attitude and advocate of clear Marxist Socialism in so short a period of its career to the industrial convention, which will meet on the closing days of its fifth year. The Daily People is here to stay! It has entered the arena of the working class and will remain fighting for working class rights, until capitalism with its allied elements of pure and simpledom, shall be down and out.

Comrades and friends, gather in ever larger numbers on the fifth birthday of the Daily People anniversary and thereby demonstrate to the world that as class conscious workingmen we know how to distinguish between the fake and bona-fide Socialist press. Put in a supply of tickets to be obtained at the office of Organizer L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, and sell them.

For the Entertainment Committee, A. Orange, Secretary.

SILK WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ATTENTION!

All those workers engaged in the silk industry whether weavers, warpers, twistings, winders, dyers, etc., either sympathizing with or desiring to join an industrial union organized on the lines of the "Chicago Manifesto," are requested to communicate with Ernest Romary, 110 West Twenty-ninth street, Paterson, N. J.

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT! There will be a joint picnic by Sections Rockville and Hartford for the benefit of the Connecticut State Executive Committee on Sunday, July 2, 1905, at the grove of Section Rockville.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Two hundred and thirty seven subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, June 10.

Charles Pierson sends in thirty more from Chicago. The list for that city is growing rapidly.

Comrade Jennings of East St. Louis, Ill., sends in sixteen.

Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, sends in eight; Section Boston, Mass., six; Wm. Jurgens, Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, six; Rudolph Katz, New York State, six; Ninth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, five; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., five; Geo. Fitch, Freeman, Wash., five.

There are a great many comrades who send in less than five every week, which are not acknowledged in this column.

They help to swell the total, and if more of the comrades would make a practice of getting one or two new readers each week, a far better showing would be made.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

In filling orders this week a rather large business was done, as you will note by the following:

Section Chicago took 150 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," seventy-five "Strikes," and 100 "Burning Question" (Jewish); Butte, 150 assorted pamphlets; San Francisco, Cal., 300 "What Means This Strike?" and ten Sue books; Braddock, Pa., bought fifty "John Mitchell Exposed"; Rudolph Katz, Organizer of New York State, took fifty pamphlets and eight cloth-bound books. "Der Arbeiter" bought 100 "Burning Question" in Jewish. The Twenty-eighth A. D., New York, took seventy pamphlets, assorted; Buena Vista, Pa., took assorted literature to the amount of \$2.00.

"Trades Unionism in the United States," by Justus Ebert, was completed during the week and all orders on hand filled.

The pamphlet contains not only the lecture as published in The People, but also an appendix containing valuable material upon the subject.

The following are the principle orders received for "Trades Unionism in the United States":

San Francisco, 100 copies; Los Angeles, fifty; Eureka, Cal., fifty; Salt Lake City, twenty-five; Minneapolis, twenty-five; Pueblo, twenty-five; Butte, twenty-five; Chicago, thirty-three; Cincinnati, twenty-five; Cleveland Labor News Agency, fifty-five.

San Francisco bought 18,000 assorted leaflets; Paterson, N. J., 10,000; Cleveland Labor News Agency, 7,000; Winona, Minn., 4,000; Lawrence, Mass., 4,000; Louisville, Ky., 3,500; Indianapolis, 3,000; Grand Junction, Colo., 3,000; Milwaukee, 2,000; Douglas, Ariz., 1,000; Philadelphia, Pa., bought 4,000 leaflets; and Los Angeles, Cal., bought twenty-five "John Mitchell Exposed" and 150 assorted leaflets.

Upon leaving church that very day, a crowd of 'em got around and blackguarded me, and started to give me hell in general. I took one of them and pulled my prayer book out of my pocket and I told them that I would take my oath on that prayer book that I never received a drink, a cigar or a dollar or a promise, or remuneration of any kind for my vote. I asked the man I had taken if he would take that oath. He would not do it and went away. Another heeler interfered and told me I was a fool to ask any man to take that oath. I said that he was a damned rogue if he did not take that oath and made the whole crowd around me ran away, and I was not bothered by any of them since.

A few miles south of Poughkeepsie is Wappinger Falls, a typical wage slave town, with a population of about 3,500. A few wealthy people live on the outskirts of the village; the rest, with the exception of a small number of little store keepers, are workingmen. The Dutchess Print Works have a large plant here, employing about 700 men and 200 girls, women and children, too, that are supposed to be over fourteen; but many of them look to be eleven or nine years of age. There is also an overall shop, employing about 200 girls.

I was told by the men that a few years ago the village had a population of over 8,000, but a comb factory that used to be located here closed down its plant. The print works, by the introduction of new machinery, have also closed a whole department, though the amount of calico printed has increased. In this way hundreds of families had to leave town.

The wages are very low, as low as seventy-five cents to \$1.25 per day, a few skilled mechanics, as yet not replaced by machinery, make what is considered "big money" here, about \$3.00 per day. A great portion of the goods printed here are exported to the Philippine Islands and to Japan. The Dutchess Print Works are owned by the Gardner Company, which consists of three ladies, all living in Europe and married to dukes and counts. They have a board of "managers" who attend to the exploiting of the wage workers.

Sale of Books.—Herman Spittel, Erie, Pa., took \$9.20 worth of books for Branch 175 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. Some orders for single copies of books, were also filled.

The circulation of "Der Wahre Jacob" is still on the increase.

Fraternal, Fred Brown, Manager.

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STATE ORGANIZER KATZ

Reports Good Meetings in Industrial Towns—A Typical Dialogue.

Poughkeepsie, June 11.—Putnam County is, in point of population, the smallest county in the State. It has only 13,787 inhabitants and is one of the counties where we had no organization and no connections.

Cold Spring is the only town in the county with an industrial population.

The West Point Foundry is located there, employing about 800 men, moulder, machinists and laborers. The greater portion are, of course, unskilled; and wages are very low.